

RUMANIA EAGER TO SERVE WITH ALLIES

People Despise German Made Peace of Bucharest as Degrading.

AWAIT CHANCE TO FIGHT

Invasion Alone Will Convince Teutons of Defeat, Says Take Joneseu.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Oct. 10.—Take Joneseu, a prominent Rumanian statesman, now in London, told THE SUN correspondent that with the surrender of Bulgaria a new opportunity had been presented to Rumania to enter the war on the allied side.

"Rumanians have been made more and more unhappy by the so-called peace of Bucharest," said Joneseu. "This is not only because the peace was degrading, but because it was a peace with Germany. Now that Bulgaria is out of the way Rumania will get into the war again just as soon as the Entente can open communications for the supply of war materials."

"Everything depends on what military policy Germany will pursue. Either she will retire to the west and concentrate her efforts to holding Rumania and other territory in the east, or she will attempt to hold the west. In either event Rumania hopes to be in the war soon. If the Allies strengthen their army at Salonica, and the American forces are increased on the Italian front, the Austro-Hungarians between these two fronts will surrender like Bulgaria, perhaps even easier, as Austro-Hungary is more of a fiction than a state."

Knew Bulgaria's Fate.

"We in Rumania knew four months ago that the Bulgarian army was so demoralized that it was impossible to continue fighting. The Austrian army will be in the same predicament as soon as it becomes apparent to them that victory is impossible. I cannot fix any date for this collapse, but it will be sooner than any of us expect."

"It would be a great pity if peace should come before the allied armies are on German soil. The surest guarantee against a repetition of the present outbreak against the world would be a complete breaking of the backbone of Germany and the unbridled pride of the German people. Nothing short of invasion will break that pride and spirit."

"Invasion alone will convey to the German people a living image of their defeat. Unfortunately this matter doesn't rest altogether with the Allies, for if the Germans elect to surrender unconditionally before the entry of allied armies on their soil we will be obliged to treat with them more or less as we treated with the Bulgarians when they quit."

Full Surrender Asked.

"In Germany's case, however, the guarantees will have to be far more drastic. There must be full reparations with military occupation to insure proper execution of the reparations clauses. We should insist upon the surrender of the German fleet as the only fitting punishment for her U-boat crimes."

"These conditions are not prompted by hatred, but solely because I realize the guilt is not only the Kaiser's but the German people's as well, and also because of the latent military strength that would remain with them after the war. Also we cannot take it for granted that the four great Powers now allied against Germany would be equally ready to take united action against her in the event of a future outbreak."

"That is why Germany must be made harmless and materially incapable of further harm. We can't take their word for anything, since force alone is the only language they understand."

BULGARIAN PREMIER ACCUSED OF TREASON

Flees to Escape Trial for Causing War.

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PARIS, Oct. 10.—News from a Bulgarian source reaching Rome says former Premier Radoslawoff of Bulgaria, together with many former Ministers, has been summoned to appear before a superior tribunal to answer charges of misconduct in office and for treasonable policies which involved Bulgaria in the war.

Radoslawoff has already escaped, having fled to Germany with his private fortune, which he deposited in banks there.

That Germany must make up her mind to renounce her influence in Serbia is announced by the *Stuttgarter Neue Tagblatt*, which said yesterday:

"The political situation has become clarified, but unfortunately not in favor of Germany's policies. The Bulgarian press unanimously approved the armistice and the rest of Malinoff's manoeuvres have convinced Berlin that Germany must abandon hope of exerting further influence in Bulgaria."

SERBIANS ADVANCING STEADILY NEAR NISH

French Troops Pushing Toward Montenegrin Frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—French troops operating in Serbia are pushing toward the Montenegrin frontier, according to the Central News Agency. The Serbian army has reached a line between fifteen and eighteen miles south of Nish.

Serbian troops pursued the defeated Ninth Austrian Division entered Leskovats, twenty-two miles south of Nish, and Vlasovits on Monday, according to an official Serbian statement issued today. The Serbians took several hundred prisoners and captured a large quantity of material.

VIENNA, Oct. 10 (Via London).—Italian cavalry attempting to cross the Shumli River in Albania, failed yesterday, says the official statement issued today by the Austrian War Office. Northwest and north of Leskovats, in central Serbia, engagements developed.

Kaiser's Brother-in-law Made King of Finland

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10.—Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, was elected King of Finland on Wednesday night by the Finnish Landtag. The Republican members of the Chamber did not vote.

Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse was born May 1, 1868. In 1893 he married Princess Marguerite of Prussia, the youngest sister of Emperor William. The Prince made a tour of Finland last month, accompanied by a strong guard, and conferred with the political leaders in the different cities through which he passed. According to Scandinavian advices the Prince has expressed a willingness to accept the crown of Finland.

GERMAN RULE USED TO SCOURGE SERBIA

Terrible Devastation Wrought by Bulgars Led by Teuton Officers.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The account of an eyewitness of the terrible devastation wrought by the German commanded Bulgar armies in the territory they occupied became public to-night through a despatch from the Serbian Government to the Serbian press bureau here. On every hand, the despatch states, are recurring signs of German domination of Bulgaria, and indications that the Germans not only had the upper hand of the Bulgars, but treated them as inferior at all times. All signs of resistance and of courage are being crushed in Germany, seldom having even a Bulgarian translation.

"The shortage of provisions was very great," it was stated. "The inhabitants had not had any meat for three months. There was a complete want of coffee, sugar, tea, salt, clothing and linen. In the fertile valley between Monastir and Velen there are no more agricultural machines and implements have disappeared. Nowhere did we find any healthy adults. The fields were overgrown with weeds. The explanation is very simple. All the cattle had been requisitioned and all the healthy adults deported. During the retreat the German army left the young people of 15 years. The work in the fields was carried on by soldiers under command of German officers specially detailed for this duty."

"The cattle and agricultural machinery necessary for this was brought to the district and taken away again as soon as the work was finished. The cattle were brought from Rumania, as the Macedonian stock cattle were completely used up to feed the army. This was pitilessly requisitioned. None of the warrants given in payment has been met for three years past. The harvest was requisitioned each year to feed the army and the rest went to Germany."

TURKEY TO ACCEPT ANY KIND OF PEACE

Non-Appearance of Note Proves Plight of Nation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The non-appearance of the Turkish peace note, reported to have been sent simultaneously with that of Germany and Austria, and the report from London and Paris of impending and far reaching events in Constantinople have strengthened the view here that the situation in Turkey is desperate.

It is believed that the pro-German Government faces utter collapse if indeed that has not already taken place and that the new Government will make a direct appeal to the Allies for peace at any price.

The State Department has heard unofficially that the various factions in Turkey already have appealed to officials of the allied Government at Salonica, promising to accept unconditional terms.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The new Turkish War Minister is Ismet Pasha, former commander in chief of the Turkish forces, according to advices received by the *Evening News*. He is bitterly opposed to the de facto pro-German Cabinet.

ROME, Oct. 10.—The impression in Italian diplomatic circles is that one of the principal reasons for the German and Austrian movement in the direction of peace was to prevent Turkey from seeking a separate peace.

GERMANY PLANNING NATIONS' LEAGUE

Idea Evolved by Clerical Leader of Reichstag.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The German Minister of Foreign Affairs will shortly appoint a committee of officials, parliamentarians and jurists to frame a German plan for a league of nations, the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, according to a despatch from Basel today.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Oct. 10 (via Basel).—King Frederick August and Crown Prince George today attended a meeting of the Cabinet. It was decided by the Cabinet to open the Diet October 28. The Minister of War was instructed meantime to draw up a bill, widening the bases of the election law for the second chamber.

Paper Price Increase Retroactive.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—Application of Canadian publishers for alteration of the order increasing the price of newspaper paper from July 1 to October 1 was denied here today by Newspaper Commissioner Pringle. The Commissioner suggested, however, that manufacturers grant three months to publishers for the payment of the retroactive increase.

TEUTONS DISMAYED BY BULGARIA'S LOSS

Curse Former Ally and for First Time Sense Impending Defeat.

NEUTRAL TELLS ALARM

Says Prince Maximilian Represents Only Ruling Caste—Socialists Back Kaiser.

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THIS HAGUE, Oct. 10.—When the people of Berlin learned that Bulgaria had deserted them they were terribly upset and could hardly believe the news, according to a neutral traveller who arrived here today from the German capital.

"Only the day before," he said, "bills had been posted around town telling of great Bulgarian victories in the Balkans, so when the people read the news that Bulgaria had asked the Entente for an armistice it was like a bolt from the blue. Although they did not realize immediately the full significance of this step they knew at once that the bottom had been knocked out of the Quadruple Alliance."

Curse Their Former Ally.

"Immediately the people began to express their hatred of Bulgaria in the strongest terms, and the German language is rich in expressions of abuse. The feeling was exactly the same as when Italy joined the Entente. Crowds gathered in the streets discussing the news, and in some instances the police had to be called. Police guarded the Bulgarian Legation."

"I discussed the situation with many Germans. Some said Bulgaria had done quite right and that the best thing Germany could do would be to follow her example. Others, while cursing Bulgaria, declared the only thing for Germany to do was to continue fighting. There is no question that for the first time Germans became seriously alarmed, and this was reflected in the Stock Exchange, where there was a violent panic. People began to fear that Germany might lose the war after all, and many declared the Entente's intention was to leave her so weak she would no longer be a menace to England or America. They also said that England's minimum demands would include the taking over of Germany's colonies and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, which demands would effectively rob Germany of her raw material supplies."

One for Early Surrender.

"One man, a thorough going Socialist, said Germany would have been better off had she concluded peace long ago and added that the sooner she surrendered the better it would be, as the longer the war continued the heavier would be the nation's debt. Others, filled with patriotic fervor, asked if the warrants given in payment had been met for three years past. The harvest was requisitioned each year to feed the army and the rest went to Germany."

"The situation became so acute as the result of Bulgaria's action that a large number of south German workers passed a resolution demanding the new

PEACE IN SIGHT, NOT IN REACH, SAYS GREY

Praises Wilson's Note and Warns of Relaxing in War Efforts.

MUST DISARM TEUTONS

Believes League of Nations Founded at Conference Will Include Germany.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

As to the German Socialists, it is akin to leaning on broken reeds. They are all one with the Government. It must be remembered that they were hot for the war when it seemed likely to succeed, and so generous and unquestioning was their support that the Kaiser remarked in one of his outbursts of confidence, "Henceforth I know no parties, but only Germans." The German Socialists are Germans first and are no more opposed to war than the Pan-Germans, provided the war is successful.

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"You ask whether Germany can hold out much longer. That is a hard question to answer. Some Germans told me they could hold out another five years. Others said the war would last as long as it took to conquer the world. As quickly as it began. Others said the true German wants peace, but so does the Entente, and after his latest speech the President Wilson evidently wants it as badly as any one."

"Much depends, of course, on the turn of the food situation, which is becoming more and more troublesome. Last month I saw disturbances in Berlin due to the food situation. Women obliged to do war work and suffering from undernourishment get desperate. They demand more food, saying they have lost husbands, sons and brothers and that they will not endure further unless better fed. When they do not get their food they really have to run and run excitedly through the streets, smashing shop windows and creating a disturbance generally until the police halt them. If there is much resistance the police use their revolvers, shooting the women in the legs."

"These are the disturbances of which you hear from time to time. They break out all over the country, but so far have not assumed really dangerous proportions. As to the food itself, you must not think that Germany can be starved out. The food is not of the best, but it is sufficient to sustain life and then, too, men and women who are well fed and who get hungry when a meal is delayed really have to complain of the remarkable adaptability of the human constitution."

"It is astonishing how little one can eat and remain alive. Yesterday I returned to my home after a long stay in Germany. I was unable to eat the good food placed before me. My long abstinence from fat had altered my powers of assimilation. I had got used to German food, and though I lost flesh I really didn't suffer after the readjustment period."

"Bad as the food is, it is a little more plentiful lately as a consequence of imports from the east. All the same Germany's food problem is difficult and it never can be solved while the war lasts. It won't end the war, but it will be a decisive factor."

Vienna Tramway Men Strike.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—A majority of the tramway employees at Vienna have struck, demanding increased pay and a war allowance, says a despatch from Zurich, Switzerland, to the *Temps*.

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for the purpose of bringing about peace negotiations. At the same time a similar step was being prepared in Turkey. Germany thereupon decided to join the movement and Chancellor Maximilian made his appeal to President Wilson.

"German newspapers received in Switzerland indicate with what feverish intensity Berlin awaited President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of the Central Powers, says a despatch from Bern to the *Temps*. Deep feeling was aroused in the German capital on October 7 when a rumor spread that President Wilson had rejected the German offer."

In other cities reports were circulated that an armistice had been agreed upon. The good news was posted immediately in public places, the advice say, and the crowds could not contain their joy. A part of the German press rebuked the population for not awaiting receipt of the reply with proper dignity.

OUR PRESIDENT, TOO, ITALIANS TELL PAGE

Luncheon Guests in Rome Praise Note to Berlin.

ROME, Oct. 9 (delayed).—President Wilson's reply to the proposal of the Imperial German Chancellor for an armistice and the beginning of peace negotiations reached Rome while Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page was giving a luncheon in honor of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The guests included the members of the Cabinet, Senators and Deputies, Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome; Ernesto Nathan, former Mayor of Rome, and Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross war council.

The President's reply was received with applause. Ambassador Page said: "The answer is the natural, straightforward expression of the honest democracy of America, which, with the other democracies of the Entente, is facing the issue of the world. I ask those present to toast the victorious champion of liberty and democracy."

Leonida Bispolati, Minister of Military Affairs and War Penitons, made an address, praising President Wilson, "who is not only President of the United States, but is our President, whose name Ambassador Page well coupled with that of the King, who is the personification of all liberties."

Mr. Gompers said: "The reply is typical of the man, as the man is typical of the ideal. Nobody expected President Wilson would say the wrong thing."

HARVARD TROOPS SWORN IN.

Five Hundred Students Take Oath as Members of Army.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 10.—Five hundred members of the Student Army Training Corps at Harvard University were sworn into the United States Army today by Capt. Carroll Dunham, Adjutant of the university unit.

President A. Lawrence Lowell, Major Gen. William Crozier, Commander of the Northeastern Department, and Col. Charles A. Williams, in command of all military units at Harvard, witnessed the ceremony.

DRAFT LISTS TO AID WAR PLANTS' NEEDS

Crowder to Issue New "Work or Fight" Order to Obtain More Labor.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A new "work or fight" order by Gen. Crowder, applying to every individual whose name is

now on a military register of the United States, is expected to go far toward meeting the needs of the Government for workers in essential and war production factories and plants. This order, however, will not be issued until the draft boards have completed their tabulations and enrollments.

Reassignment of unskilled laborers to the war industries of the nation is proceeding at a rate of about 10,000 men and women a day, according to unofficial estimates of agencies of the Department of Labor. The greater part of these workers are being drawn from the Central States, where they have been engaged largely in crop gathering and farm work.

Not less than 139,000 workers are needed in munition and shell loading plants.



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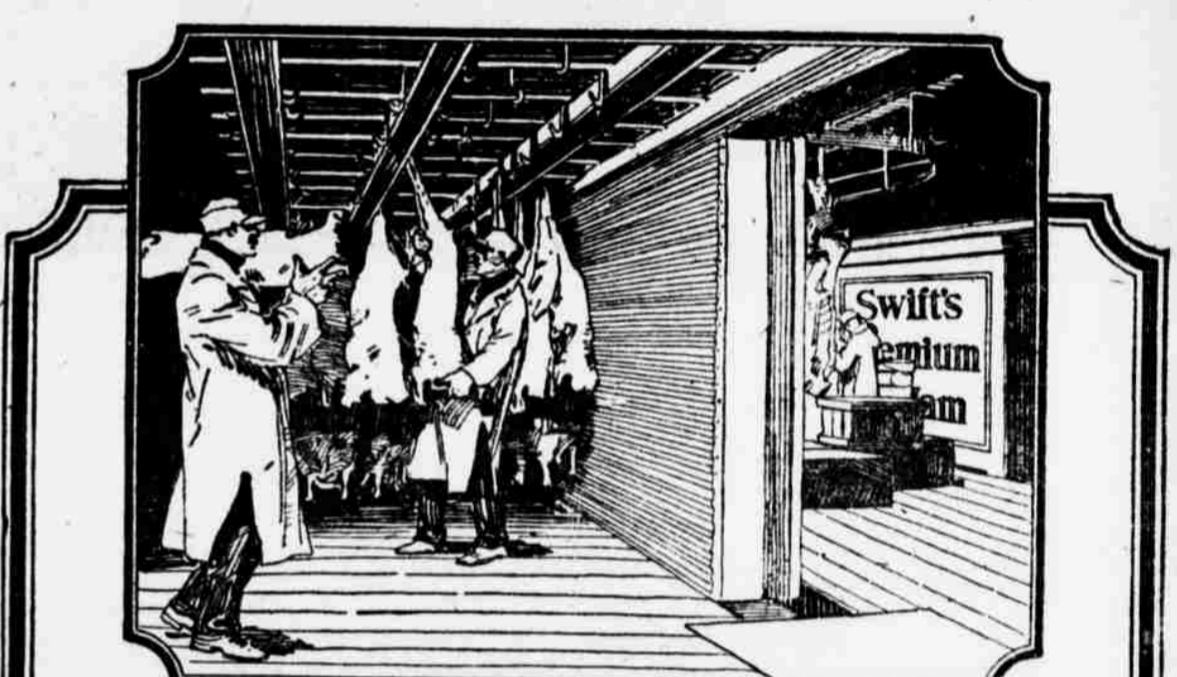
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